A GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF PAT-Some of the Memoranda that her Pather Began

to Arrange Toward the Blography of he Great Ancestor-The Henrys who Remain WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 27.-No. 20 D street, N. W., is a small two-story brick house located within a block of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot in this city. The neighberhood is a poor one. The jingling of street car bells, whistling of locomotives, and the bazz of a circular saw in a mill near by render the neighborhood anything but attractive to persons of sensitive nerves. In the back parlor on the first floor of this house is a bed and a lain and suffered during the past two weeks. Mrs. Young is 25 years old, and her picture, taken some time before her sickness, shows her to have been a good-looking woman. She is now a mere skeleton. Her face bears traces of great mental as well as physical suffering. Poverty is undoubtedly the prime cause of her illness. The attention of the charitable public has been invited to Mrs. Young's case, and if

for her a position in one of the departments. The unfortunate lady has seen a great deal of Mrs. Susan Henry, wife of Patrick Henry, a grandeon of the great orator, died about three ocks ago, About seven years ago Mrs. Young's father died. Five years later her husband also died, leaving a little daughter for the mother to support. Mrs. Henry had been given irregular ployment in the Agricultural Department up to the time she was taken sick. Then the family was deprived of all means of sustenance, and was virtually dependent upon the charity neighbors. Mrs. Young's daughter was taken ill, and her constant attendance upon her mother and child, terminating with the death

she recovers an attempt will be made to secure

of the former, completely prestrated her.
A correspondent of THE SUN called upon Mrs. Young to-day. She was too weak to converse for any length of time. Her knowledge of the Henry family seems to be rather imperfeet. Her father, who was named after the orator and statesman of the Revolution, seems to have been an enthusiast about all that concorned his great grandfather. Patrick Henry second was a son of Nathaniel Henry who was a son of the great Patrick Henry by his second wife. By his two marriages Patrick Henry was wife. By his two marriages Patrick Henry was
the father of litteen children. His first wife
bore him six, of whom only two survived. Six
sons and three daughters were the result
of the second marriage, all of whom
were living when he died in 1799.
Mrs. Young's father resided in Virginis during the war. He was a stanch Union
man, and lost all of his property during the
struggle. After the war he came to Washington. He was nossessed with the idea of writing
a life of his illustrious ancestor, believing that
justice had not been done the remarkable abilities and wonderful powers of Patrick Henry by
his biographers. Mrs. Young has in her possossion a manuscript consisting of sixty-seven
written pages of foolscap, which her father had
evidently intended to have published in a newspaper, as a sort of prejude to his book. The
manuscript is not completed, nor does it seem
to contain much interesting information about
Mr. Hubry. Some portions of it are missing.
The writer says that Mr. Wirt, the biographer
of Henry, was unknown to the family of the eloquent Virginian, and he had not recourse to the
manuscriptis and writings of Mr. Henry now in
existence. The strong Union proclivities of the
second Patrick Henry may account for the particular emphasis he places upon the statement,
of reiterated by him, that Patrick Henry was
intensely opposed to the institution of slavery.
"Some thirty years ago," says Mr. Henry,
"there were surviving in nil six children of
Patrick Henry, three sons and one daughter
residing in Campbell, Charlotte, and Halifax
Counties, Virginia, and he as on and one daughter in the strong daughter residing in other Southern States. The writer knew the father of fifteen children. His first wife There were surviving in all six children of Patrick Henry, three sons and one daughter residing in Campbell, Charlotte, and Halifax Counties, Virginia, and one son and one daughter in other Southern States. The writer knew them all intimately from the days of his childhood to the close of the earthly pligrimage of them all; and by long-continued and uninterrupted associations with them in the family circle and otherwise enjoyed the sest opportunities for hearing from their own lips the most interesting accounts in the way of reminiscences of their illustrious sire. Many of these accounts related to his well-matured and off-expressed opinions respecting the general political affairs of the country at that time; the prospective stability and practicability of the newly formed Government; the probable success or failure of the newly adopted Federal Constitution; the comparative or relative merits of the Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian schools of statesmanship, then in their incipiency; the alarming troubles of John Adams's administration consequent upon the enactment of the obnoxious Alien and Sedition laws; the much dreaded and sequent upon the enactment of the obnoxious Alien and Sedition laws; the much dreaded and threatened complications with foreign powers; the baleful institution of slavers with its terrible future; and especially the complicated political condition of the country in the last days Washington's second term and the first days that of John Adams." Mr. Henry wrote that not of space prevented him from entithening public as to his ancestor's opinion on these

Edward Winston Henry. He had lived for mall a century on a farm contiguous to Red Hill, the ancient home of his father, and after Patrick Henry's doath he took charge of the Hill property and resided there for many years. The 'tenue of the Bevolution,' as Patrick Henry has been called, was buried on Red Hill. Alexander Spotswood Henry, one of the sons of Fatrick Henry, died in Ciarlotte County in 1855. He was named after Sir Alexander Spotswood Henry participated in the war of 1812. Mr. Henry in his 'correspondence'' says that Spotswood Henry participated in the war of 1812. Mr. Henry in his 'correspondence'' says that Spotswood Henry was a great friend of Gen. Winfield Scott. He describes a visit paid by Capt. Henry to Gen. Scott in 1851, when he was present. Says Mr. Henry: 'The conversation that at once ensued between them brought much pleasure and delight to all who were so fortunate as to be cresent on the interesting occasion, for it west known that Gen. Scott was exceedingly history of the great men of the country, appearance of the Rewolution, and this very soon led to the discussion of the great orator and statesmen of the Rewolution, and this very soon led to the discussion of the great orator and statesmen of the Rewolution, and this very soon led to the discussion of the great orator and statesmen. Patrick Henry. Gen. Scott manifested the deepest interest imaginable, and also displayed a wonderful degree of general knowledge respecting the prominent traits of character, the important public acts, and the patricts services contraity of that great orator and statesman. Patrick Henry. Gen. Scott manifested the deepest interest imaginable, and also displayed a wonderful degree of general knowledge respectively of the factor of the patricts services contraity of that great orator, for instance, in regard to his patricts services contraity of that great orator, for instance, in regard to his patricts and the private life of the great orator, for instance, in connection with several important measures of s

one sister in an insane asylum, and another living at Utica, Kensas. She also has a second cousin, Mr. Wirt Henry, who lives in Richmond. There is no doubt of her relationship with the great statesman of Revolutionary days. Her cuse is one which should commend itself to the charity of a great nation which her ancestors helped to form.

SEXTON RANSOM'S CHARGE,

For which Two Factions of a Colored Congre

gatten Sharply Contend. The Second Presbyterian (colored) Church building in Dutch lane, Newtown, L. I., is a quaint little wooden edifice, about twenty-five feet square, with a low gable roof, little, oldfashioned windows, antiquated Venetian blinds, and rough wooden furniture. There are seats on the wooden benches for about fifty persons and an odd little gallery will seat eight or ten washstand. Upon this bed Mrs. Emma Young, the great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, has lamps. The pulpit is a low. clumsy, wooden affair. The walls are ornamented with two Scriptural texts, printed on common cardboards in large type. The building is in a large lot, part of which has long been used as a burying ground for colored persons.

The property formerly belonged to the Newtown African Society, to which it was deeded by a pious Presbyterian brother named Hunt in 1825 for about \$180 an acre. The land has increased in value, until an acre is worth about \$1,000. For a long time the church was Presbyterian. The Rev. Mr. Pennington preached trouble within a few mentis past. Her mother. there for over forty years. When the Presbyterian Church was divided into the old and new schools, this church went with the new school, and became a part of the Presbytery of Nassau. It has remained since in that relation; but the Presbyterians in the congregation have become fewer and fewer, and those who attended the services were mainly Methodists. Yet, by the church laws, the property remained in the control of the Presbyterians. These have now dwindled to four members, John Gosling, Nicholas Coles, Samuel Stephens, and Samuel Stephens, Jr. It is a long time since there has been an election of trustees, and the present officers have held over. The trustees are John Gosling and Nicholas Coles. Samuel Stephens is the elder. After many years of struggling to keep up the interest in Presbyterian services an effort was made to have Methodist preaching there; but the Presbyterians would not consent to this, and, as they held control of the building there has been no regular preacher for several years. but the Presbyterians in the congregation have

an effort was made to have Methodist preaching thore; but he Presbyterians would not consent to this, and, as they held control of the building, there has been no regular preacher for several years.

The Presbytery of Nassau has given the Rev. J. P. Knox, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, a sort of supervision of the church of Newtown, a sort of supervision of the church of Newtown, a sort of supervision of the church and the Presbyterian officers are generally guided by his suggestions. But, as the trustees are the legal custodians of the property, the Rev. Mr. Knox is unable to define his own powers. He is disposed to have the church put into the possession of the Methodists in some way, but the difficulty is how to accomplish it. He does not know whether the Methodists would buy the property, whatshould be done with the money if it were sold, or whether the four Presbyterian members would consent to sell it. Mr. Knox says that he has no doubt that the Methodists feel aggrieved. Many of their ancestors attended the church has no doubt that the Methodists feel aggrieved. Many of their ancestors attended the church has no doubt that they have a property interest in it which does not in reality exist. A week aso last Sunday he authorized the opening of the church for the use of the Methodists, under the ministrations of two well-known preachers, and went away on his vacation. The sexton opened the church for morning and afternoon services, and then stubbornly refused to open it for the evening. He insisted that he had obeyed his instructions to the letter, and would not give up the keys. Then the Methodists held an open air meeting in front of the church. They complained bitterly because the Presbyterians would not permit them to worship in the church of their fathers. There were even threats of breaking open the church by force, but other counsels prevailed.

The Presbyterians called a meeting for Wednesday last, but an umber of the Methodists, the week of the church by that denomination oughi

cre: and especially the complicated pocondition of the country in the last days
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The church and the church an here one night with a preacher named Smith. They wanted me to open the church, but I refused. Mr. Gosiing, one of the trustees, was here, and they tried to get him to open the church. He said he had nothing to do about it. Then went and broke open the church. They went and broke open the church. They went and broke open the church. They burst the gate open. Then they cracked a panel of the front door, and broke open a window. They got in and held a meeting. When they went out they nailed the door inst. If I had been denon some of that party would have been held for burglary; but the trustees went to the Rev. Mr. Knoz. and he said: Oh, let that go, and don't make any fuss about it. Now this party that is trying to get our party out is very much like the Smith party. I think. But they won't get me to do different from what the trustees order. I'm not seared a bit. They won't get any chance to make any black marks against my name. I don't want to be arrested and sent up, as I was once when some persons said I would not support my wife, and swore false against me, and had me sent to pail for six months. I got out in two months, and the men that had me put in never came to any good. One of them nearly had his wife burnt up, and the rest of them didn't have any luck. Well, if there's going to be a meeting I guess I must open the church."

Sexton Ransom then opened the church, but he lighted only two of the kerosene lamps, because, he said, he did not think many would come. Their own half a dozen worshippers in the beautiful Episcopal church at the end of the street.

The Rev. Mr. Knox, who represents the Prestriet.

the beautiful Episcopal church at the end of the street.

The Rev. Mr. Knox, who represents the Presbytery in the matter, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth year of his tastorate of ine First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, This claims to be the oldest church in the United States, its settlement dates back to 1652. The Rev. Mr. Lampman's church in Jamaica claims to have the oldest church edifice. He says he hopes to settle the difficulty without bitterness on either eithe at the meeting of the Presbytery in October. side at the meeting of the Presbytery in October

BOYION AGAINST FRARN.

Arranging for Another Swimming Match be tween those Champions. George Fearn, the English swimmer, and Capt. Paul Boyton, who swam a match in the surf off Atlantic City, about two weeks ago, in which Fearn won, met in Mr. Hill's hotel, Finshing Bay, yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for another match which is to take place Sept. 6. Mr. Fearn swims in the natural way, while Capt. Boyton uses a bouyent dress and a long paddle with blades at each end. The course is to be ten miles for Fearn

and twelve and a half miles for Boyton. Mr. Fearn had nothing to say. He was represented by Mr. William Taylor. Capt. Boyton appeared for himself. The parties met in a

appeared for himself. The parties met in a private parier. Capt. Boyton was asked whether in had made a selection of water to swim in. He replied that he would take Narragansett Bay. Rocky Point. Newport Harbor, or Saratoga Lake. Mr. Taylor said that he knew mothing about any of those waters, but would visit them, accompanied by Mr. Fearn, and if either one of them satisfied them they would accept it.

Mr. Taylor added that if the race took place in the waters near New York he would prefer to have the date and course kept secret; otherwise the water would be covered with small craft, which would interfore with the swimmers. It was proposed that each man should jump from a pier on the East River twelve and a half miles from a certain point in Flushing Bay. Fearn to be allowed to go two and a half miles before Capt. Boyton with his paddles should take his plunge. This did not satisfy either side, and then it was proposed that the two men should jump in at the same time, but that Fearn should take his plunge two and a half miles further in the direction of Flushing Bay than the point from which Boyton should start. This was not so objectionable, and Boyton agreed that he would consent to it, provided Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fearn found objection to all the other places named by him.

The match will be for \$1,000 a side, \$900 of which has airendy been put up for each side. Fearn, who is in training at Flushing Bay, gave an exhibition of his skill yesterday.

Wenk Eyes, Soro Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids

RECOLLECTIONS OF RULL RUN. Instances of Kindness on the Part of the

From the Providence Jour I was at the Sudley Church Hospital after the battle of Bull Run, and assisted in the care of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou, and nearly three hundred other wounded soldiers. To care for these men we had but nine surgeons. I was the only officer not a surgeon, although I represented myself as one, and volunteered to take charge of the hospital, so as to be allowed to remain on the field. There were several farm houses near the church. Col. Slocum and Major Ballou lay in one of them. The former, with a bullet through his brain, still alive, but past all earthly aid, lay rolling his head with his eyes upturned, from which the light had forever fied, a melancholy spectacle of the fate of war; and the gallant Major Ballou, I will never forget him, though perfectly conscious, bore his agony with the greatest fortitude. No murmur escaped his lips, but a look of the most intense gratitude rewarded me when extending the slightest comfort. His was the most remarkable case of self-denial I ever saw or heard of. His life was fast obbing away, and to keep of. His life was fast obbing away, and to keep up his strength stimulants were absolutely necessary; but I could not induce him, under any consideration, to allow a drop of whiskey to pass his lips. And there they lay in that small room, with some half a dozen other officers and men, slowly passing away, without a soul to attend to their pressing wants. If noor Major Ballou could have been properly altended to, and his terrible wound kept constantly bathed, he might have survived.

At the Major's feet lay a nobie follow, Capt.
McQuade, brother of Justice McQuade of New York, with his shin bone shattered to pieces. He was a proud, brave, and spiendid-looking. York, with his shin bone shattered to pieces. He was a proud, brave, and spiendid-looking of the provided of the provided

SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

Twenty-five Thousand Persons Said to be Starving and Destitute.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 29.—The Rev. S. S. Bartlett and Mr. J. A. Scharer of Norton County, Kan-sas, are in town soliciting aid for the starving and destitute in the northern part of the State, in the counties of Norton, Jewell, Washington Smith, Decatur, Rollins, part of Phillips, Graham, Trigo, Edis, and others, all located in the northern part of Kanaas. The lowest estimate places the number of people who are suffering at 25,000. The cause of the affliction is a drought. There has year's crops were only limited. Last fall they sowed wheat, but it died. There was no snow to give any moisture, and no rains, and this crop perished. Spring wheat was sown, but that falled also, on account of the severe drought. Corn was next planted, but another plague appeared—the green worm—not the army worm, but similar in appearance. While it destroyed some fields entirely, it only ate up the staiks of the others, and these last revived, and there were hopes that some of it might still be gathered in; but the people were once more disappointed. The chintz bug followed the green worm and completed the destruction of the latter. And now the crops are completely destroyed, and want and hunger are staring these twenty-live thousand people in the face. The potato crop is also rouned. Many of the settiers there came from Missouri and lowa. Up to about six weeks ago it was thought the suffering would not be so general. Gov. St. John declared the State would be able to take care of its destitute, but these calculations were erroneous, and since that time Gov. St. John has advised all the people in the drought-visited district to leave Kanasa if possible. northern part of Kansas. The lowest estimate

John Angustine Eiliott, a young man of 15 years, son of Mr. James bittott, farmer, of Golden Grove, was killed almost instantly, about one oclock, susterday, white playing base hall at Mass Pitree's picine. A number of the soung men at the parme had organized a match, and it was white batting in the second hungs that Fliiott received his sleath blow. The ball, which was lessed by the pittner at a medium pace, since him on the nick, about two inches below the right car. He was observed in drop the but and stangare lightly but resovering quickly he picked up the bat and made ready to strike. Just as the picker was about the diver another ball. Billiott stagisered and tell to the ground. The starmen players remain up and carried the young man to a shady sort a low cards of when every effort was made to resourciate him, but without avail, and in ten minutes after he received the blow he was a corpse. From the St. John Sun.

Notes of Woe Cease when a crying baby is given Milk of Magnesia for sour stomach and wind in that organ.—Ada, FRANK THORNES ARREST.

What Lot to it and to the Incidental Hand-cumng of Mr. W. F. Miller. Frank Thorne, a youth of seventeen years, stood a prisoner charged with robbery in the Tombe Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Frank Etheridge, counsellor at law, of 170 Broadway, charged Thorne with stealing from his safe, on the 19th inst. a number of valuable papers. Mr. Etheridge said to Justice Smith that the day the papers were abstracted the eafe was closed, but the person who took them found the key and opened the safe. A few days after they were stolen Mr. Etheridge received a letter stating that the papers would be returned to him on the payment of \$25. The note further stated that if he was desirous of regaining the papers he must stand at the corner of William and Liberty streets at 8 o'clock sharp. Mr. Etheridge was there. He saw two young men, who passed quickly by him and said "Good night." A policeman stood on the opposite side of the street, and the men continued walking. Saturday morning Mr. Etheridge received the following: Offowing:

I will return the papers abstracted from your sale for the fig. If you wish to get them back, meet me at corner of Liberty and William stress at 8 o'clock sharp. Come alone, and you will receive them without trouble.

A. B. G.

Mr. Etheridge, on receiving this note, went to Capt. Caffrey at the New street station. Capt. Caffrey sent for Detective Hagan, who advised Mr. Etheridge to keep the appointment, and he would be well watched.

Mr. Etheridge met William F. Miller, head bookkeeper at the Remington rifle manufactory, and invited him to accompany him on his adventure. Mr. Miller, it was agreed, should stand back while Mr. Etheridge was waiting for his correspondent.

and invited him to accompany him on his adventure. Mr. Miller, it was agreed, should stand back while Mr. Etheridge was waiting for his correspondent.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. Etheridge was at the appointed place. While there the youth Thorne stepped up to him suddenly and asked him if he were waiting for papers.

Mr. Etheridge repiled in the affirmative, and Thorne invited him to follow him. Mr. Etheridge followed Thorne into a salcon, where Thorne handed him a package which was behind the bar. Mr. Etheridge had barely time to open the parcel before Detective Hagan had siliped the handcuffs on young Thorne.

Mr. W. F. Miller had been closely watching all that was going on from a distance. As Detective Hagan left the salcon with Thorne and Mr. Etheridge, Mr. Miller prepared to follow. Hardly had he stepped from the doorway, in which he had been concealed, when floundsman Halpin siliped a pair of handcuffs upon him. In vain Mr. Miller pleaded that he was a friend of Mr. Etheridge's. Boundsman Halpin kept firm hold of him, and marched him to the station house. Halpin had been detailed especially to intercept all suspicione looking characters who might prove to be confederates of Mr. Etheridge's correspondent.

As Halpin entered the New street station with Mr. Miller in his custody, Mr. Etheridge burst out laughing. The matter was soon exhistined to Capt. Caffrey. Then Halpin removed the handcuffs from Mr. Miller's wrists. Thorne pleaded not guilty to the charge of either stealing the papers or of even having had any knowledge of them. He sald: "I am an orphan, born in this State, I worked in the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was discharged for slipping a telegram under a door. I have had nothing to do since, and have been living at the Howard Lodging Hones at 72 Chatham street. There I formed the acquaintance of a young man named Frank Shay. He asked me yesterday if would like to make \$10. I said yes, the thentold me he had found some valuable papers, and that he had made an appointment to meet the gentl

CHINA'S MILITARY FORCES. Her Preparations for Attack and Defence

Both by Land and Sea. From the M. Petersburg Golos. Up to the time of the collision with England the imperial army of China retained the crude organization of the seventeenth century. When the English and French invaded China (1859-60) they found the Chinese soldiers armed with bows, lances, sabres, and flint guns, and having no idea of the European tactics. Bu ince then many changes have been wrought. China has two separate armies. The imperial Army of Eight Banners. It is divided into eight corps, each being distinguished by a poculiar banner. This army almost forms a military casts, for it is composed exclusively of the descendants of the Mantonus, Mongolians, and Chinese rebels who in 1601 invaded China and dethroned the old imperial family. During peace the men of this casts are allowed to conduct any common business, being forbidden only to leave their city without a permit from the commanding officer. The officers excel their men only in gymnastics. According to the Chinese notions, no man is fit to be an officer unless he is an athlete. This army numbers 210,000 men; of these over one-half are stationed in Pekin, and the rest in a few large provincial cities. This military casts can by no means be regarded as a resular army. The second or provincial army is called the Army of the Green Banner. Each of the eighteen provinces of the empire is obliged by law to keep a certain number of soldiers, and their aggregate, at least according to the official sinuscies, is 650 000 men. There are 80 Generals Army of Eight Banners. It is divided into tistics, is 650 000 men. There are 80 Generals and over 7,000 officers. The provincial army is composed chiefly of mercenaries, while the majority of the officers are of the military caste. jority of the officers are of the military caste.

These two armies, amounting on paper to 760,000 men, are all the force the Celestial empire has to rely on in case of war, and undoubtedly the figures are too high. It is well known that the Governors usually have considerably lewer soldiers than their official lists show.

The Imperial Guard, about 18,000 strong, the flower of the Army of Eight Banners, was the first to undergo military reform. Of the Guard infantry, 5,200 men are provided with muzzle loaders, presented by the Czar of Russia; the rest are armed with find guns, lances, and shields. Half of the cavalry, about 2,000 men are armed with Chassepot rifles. The artillery has 32 bronze guns, bought in Russia, and a few mortars. There are 1,750 educated artillerymen.

has 32 bronzs guas, bought in Russia, and a few mortars. There are 1,750 educated artillerymen.

The army of the Governor of Chilly, about 70,000 strong, is also reorganized. The men are instructed by English and French officers. The army has breech-loading rifles and Krupp steel cannons. According to German writers, up to 1879 Krupp bad sent to China 150 heavy guns and 275 fleid guns. The army of the Governor of Khan-Zu and Shan-Zee, 40,000 strong, is said to be supplied with all the modern arms, and to be drilled according the principles of Moltke and Manteufel. This army lought successfully against Yakoob-Beg, and indeed proved itself the best disciplined army in China. It is obvious, then, that in China there are only about 120,000 men properly armed and drilled; while the rest of the soldlers can be regarded only as undisciplined and unarmed reserves. As to sunpowder and arms the Chinamen apparently have an abundant supply of their own. There are eight excellent arsenais, directed chiefly by Englishmen. The arsenais of Jian-Zin, for instance, turns out daily 3,500 pounds of powder. At the arsenais of Nankin and Shanghai the American guns of Remington and Spanghai the American guns of Remington and search and submarine mines are prepared. At the Lan-teheu-su arsenal cartridges and arms are manufactured.

Arsenai submarine mines are prepared. At the Lan-teheu-su arsenal cartridges and arms are manufactured.

The forts are found at the mouths of the great rivers. Si-kiang. Min. and Yang-tse-kiang, to protect the great cities, Canton. Fu-tcheu, and Shanghai. In the interior of the country all the large cities are also defended by forts. The capital city of Pekin is, of course, the most strongly protected. It is defended by Fort Daku, amply provided with Krupp cannons, and is surrounded by stone walls from forty to seventy feet thick, and about forty feet high. Nine gates lead to the city, and these are defended by cannons mounted in the numerous towers.

China has three separate fleets. The Canton fiest comprises twelve gunboais, of which nine were made in England, and are in charge of English officers. The Fu-kiang fleet is composed of six gunboais and a few transport vessels; these were made at Fu-tchen under the supervision of Frenchmen. This fleet is in excellent order, and is in charge of Chinamen. The Shanghai fleet is composed of nine gunboats, two frightes, and several transport vessels. All of these were made by the Chinamen themselves, and are rather insignificant. Recently China has got from England eight iron-clacis, armed with guns of the largest calibre.

The Excess in the Value of Exports Falling Off \$91.889,017 from 1879. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The value of imports and exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended July 31, 1880, as compared with the proceeding Oscal year, was as follows: Excess of imports over exports in 1880, \$76,-158,237; excess of exports over imports in 1879, \$5,280,734

"Buchupatha." New, quiet, complete cure 4 days, prinary diseases, \$1. Druggisis. 115 Fulton st. New York - 44s.

SUNDAY ON GOFERNOR'S ISLAND.

What was Seen and Learned Buring a Visi to all Parts of the Post Testerday. On the approach of the early afternoon boat to Governor's Island, resterday, the flags drooped lazily, two sentinels in white helmets marched slowly to and fro, two soldiers at the guard house door tipped their chairs and dozed. while a third slept soundly on a bench. only animated object was Gen. Hancock's big dog Turk. After ascending the slope leading to the ornamental grounds, which front the embowered yellow houses of the commanding General and his staff, no living object was in sight until the space in front of the casemated barracks was reached. There three meditative cows, tied to stakes, were visible. In the barracks stood an officer in his shirt sleeves. In the soldiers' quarters there was a sleeper on nearly every bed, and at a table two enterprising Corporals played checkers. Each bed had a mosquito net canopy over it.

dulgence. He said that mosquito nets were a

fortably, and the same is the case at other posts

A British officer from Jamaica was here the other day, and was much surprised at the indulgence. He said that mosquito nets were a luxury that the British soldier had not yet attained in any climate. He could sinphis face all night and swear, unless he contrived to purchase one from his meagre pay."

Fort William wore the same general air of repose, A sentinel paced to and fro on the rampart, and the guardian of the kitchen read a novel. His present occupation and that of his absent assistant is to cook for thirteen prisoners and the four men daily on guard duty, A large stove answers his purpose, and the long range intended for more numerous caters was black and cold. Between the fort and the barracks is the one-story powder magnisme, of yelliw brick, on which is inscribed, at each end, "lower Magnisme, Keep away from this building. Bewars of fire!"

On the sast side of the island is the chapel, wherein Episcopal services are conducted by the Ray. Joseph Goodwin. The building is of the Swiss chalet order, and is of wood, painted reliow, edged with brown, and slated on the roof. The chapel is filled with black walnut seats, with backs, but there are no pews. The altar and reading desk are covered with olicioth. There is a little black walnut organ, with gilled pipes, which is sometimes played upon by Mrs. Hancock and at other times by Miss Lua Perry, daughter of Gen. Perry, the Quartermaster. A corporal and a private, with good volces and a knowledge of music, sing regularly in the choir, and sometimes ladies join them there. Generally, however, the singing is led by these two young men and the organ. For those solders who are Catholies a room is fitted up with an altar and a private comes once a fortnight to celebrate mass and hear confessions. The German soldiers are not church-goers, and the few attending the chapel are Americans, with occasional Irishmen. Services are read in the evening, but no sermon is preached.

Gen. Hancock attended divine worship in the Episcopal chapel yesterday morning. More regular

FALLING INTO LINE.

Self-Respect that Kept Mr. Conkling Away

From the Robeson-Belkunp Crowd. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The whole crew of Ring thieves, carpet-baggers, professional job bers, and their confederates, who flourished during the era of Grantism, have come out of their holes to shout for Garfield and grab. Th recent gathering of the Republican chiefs a the Fifth Avenue Hotel was a spectacle neve before witnessed in this country, of trading politicians, branded knaves, adventurers, and schemers called together to meet a corrupt can didate for the Presidency, to devise means fo promoting his election, and for a division of th spoils among the "old guard."

It was not at all surprising that a sense of self-respect and of personal pride kept Mr Conkling away from contact with such a crowd though he was lodged in the hotel where the conference was held. A public man has to sub mit to many sacrifices in political life, but he is not necessarily obliged to consort with recog not necessarily obliged to consort with recognized regues, or to admit to his companionship men who could not be received into his house, After conferring with Belknap, Landaulet Williams, Pinchaek, Bullock, Secor Robeson, and other persons of that stamp, the Credit Mobilier candidate was welcomed at Chautaugua Lake by another Christian statesman, known as Schuyler Colfax, who also had dealt with Oakes Ames and wanted his dividends to go as a loan. Colfax had previously youched for Garfield as a man of strict integrity, and when they appeared together on the same stand to address the Sunday school pupils, the spectacle must have been very edifying, considering how they had sworn before the Poland Committee, and what were the disclosures of Mr. Ames's diary. The Republicans of New Jersey, to keep well in line, made Secor Robeson Chairman of their State Convention, and thus deliberately assumed the responsibility of endorsing his noto-State Convention, and thus deliberately assumed the responsibility of endorsing his notorious vennity as Secretary of the Navy, by paying him the highest compliment that party could offer. No wonder he aspires to a seat in the Senate when thus backed.

The last public accession to the Garfield column is consistent with the conspicuous characters who rushed to the front at the Fifth Avenue conference and demanded liberal appropriations for the South. Richard Harrington, who was indicted and tried for participation in the safe burglary at Washington, and who is generally believed to have originated that conspiracy in the interest of the Washington Ring, has taken the stump for Garfield in Delaware, and testifies loudly to his honesty. Baboock is hard at work in the same direction; and so are all the conspirators that combined to destroy an upright citizen who had the courage to denounce their organized robbery.

To make that conspiracy successful, the secret service of the Treasury, procured through the influence of Baboock, Boss Shepherd, and others, and the public money to hire professional burglars, were employed without stint. And now the villains who engaged in that infamous work, under the protection of a Republican Administration, and the Returning Board thieves who, under the protection of a Republican Administration, and the great Ring chiefs, whose gains were counted by tens of million and shouting for Garfield. They know what they are about.

AT THE TUNNEL SHAFT.

What has been Bone Toward Recovering the Bodies of the Dend. In the rear of the wooden building that covers the shaft of the Hudson River Tunnel, at the foot of Fifteenth atreet, Jersey City, is a large boiler-shaped contrivance, which has been put up to show how the work of construct ing the tunnel was carried on. Just in front of the building is a huge bex-like structure, with something on it that looks like a smokestack. something on it that looks like a smokestack. This is the caisson with the air lock in position. The air lock is not horizontal, like the one in the working shaft, but stands upright, so that when the men go into the caisson, after it is finished, they will enter at the top and wait on an iron ladder, which will be fastened inside the lock until the under door is opened.

Two large steam pumps are taking the water from the hole in which the caisson is being sunk. In the caisson is a network of iron and imbers. The dirt, instead of being blown out by atmospheric pressure, as formerly, will be carried to the surface. Twenty-five men will go to work in the caisson when it is in position.

NEW JERSEY.

John Gundy, aged 45 years, fell down the hat hway of cranal boat yesterday at the toot of Washington street lorsey City, and was killed. Jersey City, and was alifed.

The sweet polato crop of Fineland, N. J., is very prolife in the same. Forty or fifty barrels per acre is the average yield. They are selling at \$4.50 pc barrel.

James Colligion of Rivervale, N. J., was shot and fatally injured while attempting to draw down one of the boucha of an apple tree with the stock of agun with which he had gone hunting.

Apples are being delivered at the cider mills in New Jersey, at two crists a basile. Hunticels of tarrels of prime fruit are sold for 70 cents each after a trip of twanty miles in a wagon to reach a market.

There will be a grand ratification meeting and banne A Hancock and all conspanies are requested to report

A Hancock and English Citib of Middlerown Township,

K. J. was creamized on saturalry in Navesink. Mr. John

Reference of Provided President made Representatives, and the Provided President made an advicetionate M. Mason beet President seed an advicetionate M. Mason free President Seed an indirect

part Hancock agreed for the President Seed of the President

give Hancock agreed to the President Seed of the President

date ever received. IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

For the past two years certain philanthropic financiers have been increasing the paper value of Wabash stock by judicious rumors. At one time it was a Western improve ment; at others an Eastern extension. Of late these rumors have taken a more settled form some road was to be either bought up or built which should give an Eastern outlet to the supposed enormous business of the renovated Wabash. First, it was the Eric which was to be managed in the interest of the Wabash. Ther the Oswego Midland was to be brought by some occult means into communication. At another time the old charters for a road along the west shore of the Hudson had been bought up, and that road was to be built and was to plunge the Vanderbilt properties into fearful ruin. None of these schemes was ever carried out, and the Wabash system has had no settled Eastern terminus. During the past week an end has been put to this state of things. The Delaware, "The Government allows nets to the men." Lackawanna and Western Railroad is to be exsaid the officer, " as it desires them to rest comtended from Binghamton to Buffalo, where a connection will be made with the Great Western of Canada. Then the Wabash will A British officer from Jamaica was here the other day, and was much surprised at the inbe extended to Detroit, and there will be a through line from St. Louis to Hoboken. Certain skeptical persons, however, doubted whether this road might not possibly follow the example of the other schemes and perish in an embryo state, and some unkind references were made to a proposed extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road into Chicago, which was abandoned as soon as the public were thoroughly convinced that the extension would be made. At first the names of the incorporators and directors of the proposed Lackawanna extension were not divulged. They were spoken of with bated breath as prominent financiers whose names were guarantees against any stockjobbing transactions. Thereupon the street hastened to get rid of Erie as if it was some contagious fever. At the same time Lackawanna was eagerly bought up. According to the bears in Erie, the business of that road is largely falling off, and a new line cannot fail to make large profits. This is street logic, and cannot be properly appreciated by laymen. Then the names of the non-speculative di-rectors of the new road were published, and a

thrill of horror ran through the unfortunated who had bought Lackawanna when the three principal financiers were found to be Jay Gould. Russell Sage, and Sam Sloan. The speculative character of Jay Gould is sufficiently known Mr. Russell Bage is a dealer in stock privileges and a prominent member of a church on the Hudson Biver. The trust that the street places in him is illustrated by the rumor which is current on 'Change that, when he hands round the plate in his character of Deacon, the congregation insist upon his wearing a bell nunch. Mr. Sam Sloan is a coal President and all that the name implies. It is usually believed that he can never be relied upon except when the three hairs which ornament the top of his head stand upright, and there is equally good authority for saying that these hairs have never been seen to lie down together. In the present instance Mr. Sloan says that he is "willing to stake his reputation that the road will be running within a year," and he intimates that he would sacrifice his share in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, together with his private fortune. rather than believe that the project is started for stockjobbing purposes. If Mr. Sloan will stake his Lackawauna and Western and his private fortune that the road will be running within a year, and keep his reputation to stake on the stockjobbing purposes clause, he will convince the public much more easily of his own and his partners' bona fides. The collapse in stocks which took place on

Saturday afternoon affected almost the entire market. The principal exception was the stock of the Hannibal and St. Jo road. As numerous rumors are flying about, the following statement by one of the directors will be found interesting at the present moment. It has been known for some time that negotiations have been in progress between the managers of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, looking toward a traffic arrangement which would compensate the former company for the abandonment of their proposed extension from Quincy to Chicago. extension would parallel the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for over 250 miles, and divide with it the present very profitable local busi ness, besides taking all the through trade of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, from which the C., B. and Q. now derives about \$700,000 a year. In order to prevent this, the managers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have proposed a redistribution of traffic between Quincy and Kansas City, and between St. Joseph and Atchison. Taking as a basis of calculation the business of the last twyears, this redistribution will increase the earnings of the Hannibal and St. Jo road almost 30 per cent., which is equivalent to a fair dividend upon the common stock, as the net carnings a present are more than sufficient to pay the fixed harges and seven per cent, on the preferred stock. The recent arrangements with the Chicago and Rock Island road for the joint use of fifty-three miles of track from Cameron to Kansas City, and with the Missouri Pacific for the same privilege between Atchison and St. Joseph, will also prove of great value to the Hannibal and St. Joseph. The present bonded debt is \$8,700,000, and the land assets are worth \$3,000,000, which will enable the company to provide for the same amount of debt. In time consolidated mortgage of less than \$6,000,000 at a low rate of interest will be placed on the road, thereby reducing the fixed charges to less than half the present amount. Happily, the position of the company is favorable for such an operation, as four mil-lions of eight per cent, bonds fall due in 1885. and their payment will be anticipated by exchange for the proposed consolidated mortgages. The net earnings for the first six months of 1880, after the payment of fixed charges, were equal to 4.48 per cent, on the preferred stock, and the increase of earnings in July and August, 1880, over the same months in 1879 will be nearly \$150,000, and nearly \$400,000 for the first eight months of the year. From all this and much more which the director set forth, he drew the following conclusion: "With its ample terminal facilities at Kansas City, Atchison, and St. Joseph; its valuable bridge charter at Kansas City, where the Wabash Company alone pays over \$50,000 a year for the use of the bridge; its improved condition, earnings, and prosperity, the value of its stocks must materially appreciate. When people talk of high prices they forget that in June. 1869, the common stock sold at 139 and the preferred at 134. If, as I apprehend, there is to be a contest for the possession of this property at the next election, and the books will close in

should be strong and active?" Ricote. BRIEF MENTION.

about a month, is it strange that the stock

The public schools will open on Sept. 6.
Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has parenased a herd of select Short Horn cattle. The cattle will be sent to include a New Horna, i.e. his farm at New Berra, La.

At Locuit draws, b. L., diphilieria is endemic, annoy familier are affleted. K. H. Weber had five children dangerously if at one time.

Dover Peri, No. 12, 6, A. R., field its annual camp fire at other properties. The Peri Was conveyed to and from tile etty in "Tally to " conches. Long Island has a larger population than either of the following named States. Using New Haispointer, Vermont, Rhede Island, Connecticut, Belaware, West Virgina, South Carolina, Florida, Nebraska, Culoraita, Nevada, Oregon.

market.

('ant. Robert T. Henwen, and 73, emit to have how
the collect was captain in Artist service in the Unite
States field from the importable of a wealth Charles
to therton and service the product of interest
interes. His remains were interest in Greenwend Conciery, Brooklyn, on Foursamy affortners. Squitzels only according to the gaver aw, can be about in Anguel, but siter bept I wenderes may be also, quant cannot be taken until November, when rabuts also will be no lotter protected by law. The season for catching trouble spaces benearing. Mobius, unlet the

Why am I so Builf I think I am billious Quirk's Irish Tea will relieve you.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Sample of the Lavish Expenditures in Sin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The Attorney-Genral's office affords a striking illustration of the official abuses which have grown to full statura party has enjoyed. The luxuries in the Attorney-General's office for a period of five years, from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, cost the taxosvers \$22,702.44. The report of the Attorney-General for 1879 shows \$5,762.63 expended in the fol-lowing manner. This is what the official car-riage cost:

Finge cost: Balary of driver of department carriage . . . . Livery (two) horses Medical attendance on same Medical attenues the force in the first hire brings to horses. Horseshoeing. New carriage Hopairs on carriage Harness and repairs. Two whits

In addition to the money paid to maintain this expensive equipment, \$150.50 was expended for street car fickets, newspaper subscriptions amounted to \$98.35, and miscellansous literature cost \$158.25. Among the miscellaneous expenses were the lowing: Sweeping office.
Trips to Long Branch and New York.
Trips to Huntsville, Ala. Towels. Washing towels... Eweet oil....

hiorine
Chholstering two sofas
Feather dusters
Electric bells
Electric bells
Five hundred visiting cards.
One team cream more One commenced visiting of One Stayres ray One mat One conference Two setters and chairs Bookcases \$2,280 13 Making a total of \$5,762,63 spent for "sundries," including the curriage in one year. In 1878

Making a total of \$5.762.63 spent for "sundries." including the carriage, in one year. In 1578 the taxpayers paid a bill of \$184.65 for a trip of the Attorney-General to Colorado, and another of \$39.75 for a fiyer to Long Branch. A sample of the purchases made with the money of the people is shown in the accounts for 1877. The sum of \$22.20 was expended to purchase the following books, which may be indispensable to a gentleman's library, but are not needed in the Department of Justice: "Life of Prince Consort," "Life of Marie Antoinette," "Life of Seward," North American Review, and British Quarterly. In 1877 \$1.305 was expended for a portrait of ex-Atterney-General Pierrepont. The sum of \$1.035.83 was paid for "washing towels" in the period of five years.

Landaulet Williams fell into disgrace chiefly because he expended the money of the Government for the purchase of a carriage in which he drove about town with his wife. Aimost every member of Hayes's Cabinet drives for pleasure in vehicles belonging to the Government. Pierrepont expended more money than Williams did for official luxuries. Tatt's expenditures in that line exceeded those of Pierrepont, and the aristocratic Devens has run up the bills to a greater figure than Williams ever approached.

FOOLING A CHINAMAN,

FOOLING A CHINAMAN.

And then Sadly Realizing that the Chinaman had Fooled Him,

From the New Orleans Picayun A plump little Celestial, his almond eves twinkling with delight and an extraordinary grin lighting up his yellow countenance, dropped in to witness the lottery drawing the

ther day. He watched the blindfolded boys draw the He watched the blindfolded boys draw the numbers from the wheel with apparent interest, and bore the jokes of the crowd around with evident good nature.

"Say, John, you washee that man's shirtee?" asked one of the crowd, pointing to one of the benevolent looking commissioners.

"I washee heapes plenty shirtee if I winee plize," replied the binnd Mongolian.

"Have you got a ticket John?" inquired the

"I washes heapes plenty shirtee if I winee plize," replied the bland Mongolian.

"Have you got a ticket, John?" inquired the man in the crowd.

"Well, me tlikee me habee," replied the Chinaman, drawing one from his pocket. "Tlickee win?" he inquired.

The man in the crowd looked at the number, and scanning his list, found that it had come in for a \$500 prize.

"Well, John." replied the man in the crowd, very innocently, "I think you've lost."

"Chinee man losee alloe time," said the subject of the Flowery Empire, "gotee no luckee, gless flow tlickee away."

"You needn't do that, John." said the man, with a patronizing air. "I'll give you a dime for it."

"Dilma to liller. Girmma a deller," said the

for it.".
Dlime too lillee. Glimme a dollar," said the "Dlime too lillee. Glimme a dollar," said the Celestial.

"A dollar's too much for a ticket that can't win. We'll split the difference and call it half a dollar, et?" said John's kind informant.

"Chinee man glottee no luckee; Melican man takee allee mionee. Takee the tlickee and glimme flo bittee;" and John passed over his ticket in exchange for the money.

When the Mongolian's grinning features had disappeared the man chuckled and remarked that he had "got her this time,"

"Let's see the ticket," said one of his friends. The man who had made the lucky investment handed the ticket over, when his friend exclaimed:

"Why George, it was drawn has June!"

"Is that so?" asked the man, dumbfounded, the revelation that he had been duped dawning upon him. "Where is that lying rascal of a heathen Chinee who put up this job on me?"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATERS ALMANAC-THIS DAT.

SS Athos, Sanson, Cartagena Ang. 12.

SS Athos, Sanson, Cartagena Ang. 11.

SS Addrondark, Watson, Cardall.

SS Frinniph, Gould, Newfastle.

SS Wysanske, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk.

SS Clifero, Lasiry, Hemerara.

Bark Fermina Bruno, Paterzo, Lisbon.

Bark Rongige, West, Lowdon.

Bark Konigen Augusta, While, Rordeaux.

Bark Konigen Augusta, While, Rordeaux.

Bark Karoon, Heilzier, Bilmos.

Bark N. B. Morris, Crane, Windsor, N. S.

SS Circassian, from Montreal Aug. 18, at Moville, on.

ber way to Livernoul.

SS City of Serim, from New York Aug. 21, at Queenstown, on her way to Livernoul.

ES Frisia, from New York Aug. 19, at Plymouth, on her way to Hamburg.

Will cure Communition Couchs Bronchitis, Debility, &c.

MARRIED.

BRENNAN-BRENNAN-Aug. 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, 318 East 37th at, by the Rev. William 11. Bower, Daster of St. Gauriel's Church, assisted by Rev. Brennan to Mr. Petrick, B. Bridge and G. Brennan to Mr. Petrick, B. Bridge and G. Brennan to Mr. Petrick, B. Bridge and G. 22, by the Rev. Father Fronky, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Taylor and Smith, J. Joseph. Hespion to Anna E. only daughter of the late James Kane, Ed. R. K. 1994, Aug. 20, by the Rev. F. P. Broom, bother of the Intelligence of the Intelligenc

BARKLEY—On Statistay Aug 29, Robert Dewitt Barkley, son of the late Robert Barkley.

Belauves and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, the lust, at a colock P. M., at his late residence, 340 West 23d 3.

FRAWLEY—Aug 28, Mrs. Mary Frawley.

Funeral will take place from 8t. Aumestine's Church, Jefferson 8t. Morrisani, on the 31st inst.

HAKDEN—At the residence of his parents, 121 North 4th at. Brooklyn, E. D. Themas Bartien, son of James and Lupesia Harden, sized 5. years.

Funeral will take place on Norday, Aug 30, at 2P M. NOLAN—On Sunday mornin. Aug 20, Margaret Solan, wildow of the late Mechael Nordan, institute of County Tipperary, Iretand, in the 54th year of her size.

Relatives and friends of the builty expectally those of her brainers. Daniel and Michael Phelan, are respectfully requested to attach the nurent from the residence of her son, Alexander & Keuma 1801 3d av., on Tuesday, Aug 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Special Hotices. SUDDEN CHANGES FROM HEAT TO

cold cause STOMACH DISORDERS.

such as Cramps, Colic, Diarrioga, Dysentery, & 👢 BENNE'S MAGIC OIL

will restore the stomach to its natural state almost in ..... distely. After having track its wonderful southing and heating powers you will never be without a bettle in your house.

your house.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
Wholeshe ident, 99 Murray at.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
Blint, Bridge, 190 Murray at.

Bridge, 190 Murra

TO MOTHERS.

NEW STORE.

ACKER MERRALL A CONDIT WILL OFFS THEM.

ON THE CORNER OF STHEM.

ON THE CORNER OF STHEM.

ON THE STATE AND STR AV.

ON THE STATE AND STR AV.

HILL, INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER, TO AND ST. AND STR. AND ST